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INTERNATIONAL

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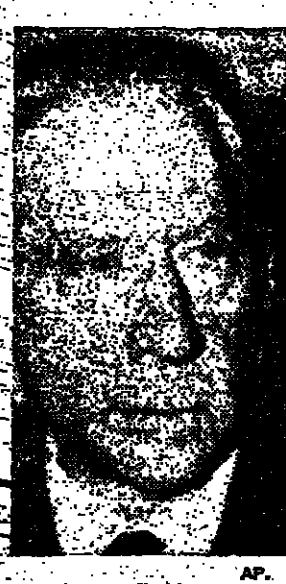
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## Paul Getty, 83, Dies; Built Wealth in Oil Operations

LOS ANGELES, June 6 (Reuters).—Paul Getty, 83, who amassed the world's largest fortune in the oil business, died today at his country manor here.

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J. Paul Getty

## bor, Tories prepare for showdown

LOS ANGELES, June 6 (AP).—The governing Labor party and opposition Conservatives have ordered their members from trips abroad to be in Parliament this week for what could be the showdown for Minister James Callaghan's government.

The government's cabinet legislation far away as the Soviet Union, Hong Kong and elsewhere to return to London. The Tories are mustered for an all-out on the Labor government's Parliament reassemble row.

appeared likely that the rival leader, Margaret Thatcher, would demand a vote of "no confidence" in the government.

that happens, Mr. Callaghan took over as Prime Minister the retirement of Harold Wilson only two months ago—will call a general election.

Trouble for Pound

Financial sources reported that Mrs. Thatcher's advisers her to hold off forcing a vote because it might simply more trouble for the pound, now at an all-time low.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, one of Conservative leaders, said tonight: "Silence would be a sign of our present grave situation. We must halt the drift to disaster."

Mr. Wilson said in the House of Commons, three of an overall majority. The Tories hold 278 seats, are vacant and one is held by a nonvoting speaker.

A rest are held by 13 all 11 Scottish Nationalists an assortment of Welsh and Irish activists and independents—minorities could decide the government's fate in a showdown.

Scottish Election

Scottish Nationalists, engaged by defections from in Scotland, want an election and will support the Conservatives. But the Liberals fear blacklisting over the recent deal that led Jeremy Thorpe out as party leader. They to avoid election even though they oppose much of the government's economic policy.

10 Northern Irelandists could vote either way. The government might get a breathing space if there is a postponement of Friday's election in the pound. It for \$1.19 in the weekend, a falling to \$1.701 on Monday.

experts warned that the government's declared intention to no drastic measures to reestablish confidence in the pound's ability to cope with economic troubles.

business operations would continue.

The precise extent of Mr. Getty's wealth was difficult to compute but, in 1974, business associates put his fortune at \$2 billion to \$4 billion. He had a majority or controlling interest in the Getty Oil Co. and nearly 200 other concerns.

Mr. Getty tended to be reclusive in his last years. He spoke several times of wanting to return to southern California, where he had lived for many years—but he never did.

In 1967, when *Fortune* magazine first suggested that Mr. Getty was probably the world's richest private citizen, he was asked the inevitable question: How much would he really get in cash if he were to sell his oil, realty, art and other holdings? A lot of money—the better days, or so it went into his response. "I would hope to realize several billions," he said. "But, remember, a billion dollars isn't worth what it used to be."

Mr. Getty, of course, did not sell out, and seven or eight years later, when his fortune had very much and very visibly increased, he was complaining of the hardships of wealth and the fame that accompanied it.

His principal grievances about being very rich were these:

• People beseeched him for money.

• People overcharged him or expected him to tip generously.

• He could never be certain that he was liked for himself.

Most people, the oilman said he had discovered after 1957, were so economically illiterate that they assumed most of my fortune is in cash. Whereas in fact all the folding money he had was \$1 million; and that was so parsimoniously budgeted by his accountants that he rarely carried more than \$25 in his pockets.

The result of this lamentable public ignorance was that he received, he said, 3,000 letters a month from strangers, all seeking money. Recounting his plight in a magazine article entitled "It's Tough to Be a Billionaire," Mr. Getty said that "I never give money to individuals" because "it's unrewarding and wrong."

When Mr. Getty's grandson, J. Paul Getty 3d, was kidnapped in Italy in 1973 and the oilman was asked to pay a \$10-million ransom, he balked. "I have 16 other grandchildren," he said, "and if I pay one penny now, then I'll have to pay for the others."

Mr. Getty's global oil empire (and the riches it gushed for him) to his father's foresight and his own luck and ingenuity.

"Born at Right Time"

"In building a large fortune," he once said, "it pays to be born at the right time. I was born at a very favorable time. If I had been born earlier or later, I would have missed the great business opportunities that existed in World War I and later. . . . In the Depression I did what the experts said one should not do. I was a very big buyer of oil company stocks."

Mr. Getty, born in Minneapolis, was the son of George Franklin Getty, a lawyer who went into the oil business in Oklahoma in 1908 and two years later moved to California. There Paul was reared.

He attended Harvard Military Academy and Polytechnic High (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



A view of the newly completed Teton Dam in Idaho shows where it broke.

## Four Are Killed As Earthen Dam Bursts in Idaho

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, June 6 (AP).—Four persons were confirmed dead today as authorities surveyed the destruction left by a flood loosed on Idahans and Idahoans by the collapse of a new earthen dam yesterday.

Some flooding continued to spread downstream today on the Teton and into the Snake River, but officials said the worst had passed. Left in the wake of the flood crest were homes carried 30 feet from foundations, carcasses of dead cattle littering fields and trailer homes tossed about.

At Idaho Falls, 40 miles downstream from the ruined Teton Dam, sand bags were piled along the Snake River and construction engineers attempted to blow up flood gates jammed with debris in an effort to release backed-up water.

The four persons known killed were at Rexburg, a town of 10,000 persons about 18 miles below the dam.

The rupture began with some leaking Thursday. Officials said then that they were not alarmed because it was normal for a new dam.



Business district of Rexburg, Idaho, after dam broke.

## Many on Sardinia Want Change

## Major Contest in Berlinguer's Home Town

By Alvin Shuster

SASSARI, Sardinia, June 6 (NYT).—They gather in the Piazza d'Italia, shortly after 7 every evening. Mothers push strollers, the old meet to discuss the years gone by and the young, many in the standard dress of white jeans, map strategy for the night ahead.

They move ritualistically across the square, stop at the Golden Rooster for ice cream or coffee, perch on the low walls of the city hall and look to see who else is around. It is the end of the day and these are moments of relative tranquility before the square empties and the locals go home for dinner and liberal doses of Sardinian wine.

This island and this city have changed over the years but the evening tradition has not. In the past, some famous Italian politicians have participated, such as the late Antonio Segni,

who was a Christian Democratic president of Italy, and Enrico Berlinguer, now the leader of the Communist party.

It is the Berlinguer connection, of course, that has built up interest in Sassari, where the party leader was born 54 years ago, the son of a prosperous family descended from Spanish nobility. When he became the Communist leader in 1973, the party decided that it was time to intensify efforts to end the political domination of the city and the island by the Christian Democrats, who had long regarded both as their preserve.

The Communists have had some success. In five years, they doubled their vote in this city of 110,000 from 18 per cent to more than 26 per cent and last year they managed to oust the Christian Democrats from city hall for the first time since World War II and helped install a Socialist as mayor. However, the

Christian Democrats retain control of the regional government.

"The Christian Democrats are still the biggest party," said Antonietta Columbu, 20, who works in a flower shop and meets her friends every night in the square.

"People say they want things to improve but they still go on voting for the Christian Democrats. I'll vote Communist in the elections this month because I want to see what happens. I want to give change a chance."

"Greater Change"

"It is time for greater change," Antonio Secchi, 40, a factory worker said. "More has to be done for this island. The young people are leaving for Turin when there should be work here and they don't want to go. We don't have enough technicians now and when something goes wrong we have to call in Americans or Germans because our own are in northern Italy."

The island, the second largest in the Mediterranean after Sicily, but with only 15 million inhabitants, has long been an exporter of talent. Sardinians call mainland Italy "the continent" and say that first they sent soldiers, then wheat, then workers—and received very little in return.

They have taken all this in their easy-going manner and have not made appeals for independence. But they now seem anxious to move faster toward change and development, to revive their stagnating agriculture, to broaden their industry and, in short, to try to end their tradition of living on the fringes of Italian life.

In political terms, the effort may well take the shape of more votes here for the Communists in the June 20-21 general elections.

"The fact that Berlinguer comes from Sassari is not really a handicap for us," said Pietro Montessori, the secretary of the local Christian Democrats' organization. "Sassari has a heritage of people who have become famous. Berlinguer's brother, Giovanni, is a deputy from here but Enrico is distant and is running on the continent. Besides, the elections will be decided on broad issues, such as freedom and liberty as opposed to the risks of Communism."

As elsewhere in Italy, the Christian Democrats are stoking

## Planes Said to Join Attack PLO in Beirut Reports All-Out Syria Offensive

BEIRUT, June 6.—Palestinian leaders charged tonight that Syrian forces had launched an all-out offensive, bombing and shelling Palestinian and leftist positions in Lebanon.

Parouk Kaddoumi, head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said Syrian forces had shelled and bombed Palestinian positions held by Lebanese leftists and Palestinians.

According to the Libyan news agency Arna, PLO leader Yasser Arafat said that the Syrians, who moved into Lebanon in strength a week ago, had launched a "new offensive against the Palestine revolution, the Lebanese and Palestinians."



Yasser Arafat

In a telegram to Arab heads of state, Mr. Arafat repeated his call for an urgent Arab summit meeting to discuss the situation in Lebanon.

He said in the telegram: "Syrian forces, since 6 p.m., have started an all-out offensive in Lebanon against the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese and Lebanese people."

Fighting in Beirut

There were fierce clashes in Beirut streets.

Mr. Kaddoumi said forces attacking leftist and commando positions in Beirut were Syrian. But he did not say whether they were Syrian Army uniforms, were pro-Syrian, as-Saba guerrilla troops or were Syrian-led members of the Palestine Liberation Army.

headquarters of President Suleiman Frangieh. "We appreciate what Sister Syria is doing for Lebanon in spite of the difficulties it is facing in Lebanon and elsewhere."

The statement by the rightist leadership—consisting of Mr. Frangieh, Interior Minister Ca-

Leftist and Palestinian gunmen seized the headquarters of the pro-Syrian Baath party.

Leftist forces also said that Lebanese Air Force planes today strafed leftist and Palestinian positions in the central mountains.

The Beirut radio station held by the rebel leftist Lebanese Arab Army said the planes, apparently piloted by Lebanese Air Force officers who have joined Syria's intervention force, strafed advanced positions at Dahr al-Baidar and Mreijat, on the Beirut-Damascus highway, and at Tarkish, Aintourah and Metnin in the mountains to the north.

But the radio did not announce the arrival last night in the Syrian capital of Maj. Abdel Salam Salim, Libya's Frontier, and Algeria's Education Minister, Abdel Karim ben Mahmoud.

The two men were reportedly attempting to negotiate a political resolution of the looming confrontation between Syrian troops and pro-Syrian elements in Lebanon.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Follows Attacks on Embassies Egyptian-Syrian Break Seen in Action by Cairo

CAIRO, June 6.—Egyptian riot troops guarded the Egyptian Embassy today after Cairo's decision to close the embassy and to recall Egyptian diplomats from Damascus.

The move followed by hours a violent attack on the Egyptian Embassy in Damascus yesterday.

A large truck with about two dozen Egyptian soldiers carrying shields and clubs parked outside the Syrian Embassy in the residential Zamalek district. Syrian diplomats and staff members prepared to leave "for their safety" by late tomorrow, as directed by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

The ministry also ordered its diplomatic mission in Damascus to withdraw.

The moves, described by the Syrian charge d'affaires here as tantamount to a break in relations, stemmed from differences between the two countries over how to end the Lebanese civil war and solve the Middle East conflict.

Relations appeared to be at their lowest level since a short-lived union between Syria and Egypt collapsed in 1961, leading to a formal break.

## Guinea Chief Reports Assassin's Plot Fails

DAKAR, Senegal, June 6 (AP).—Guinea President Sekou Toure said in a radio broadcast today that an assassination plot against him had been unmasked last month.

In the broadcast from Conakry, he said he had been scheduled to visit Conakry University May 13 and a young man armed with a pistol had lain in wait for him at the university entrance. The visit was canceled, however, Mr. Toure said. He said six persons, including four militia members of his Guinea Democratic party, had been arrested.

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in the semi-official press blamed Syrian intelligence agents for the attack.

The raiders ransacked the Egyptian Embassy building, the Cairo statement said.

It termed the incident a flagrant and premeditated act of aggression "contrary to the most rudimentary basis of dealings within the Arab family."

Strong Reaction

There was no immediate official comment by the Syrian government. But officials in Damascus held students responsible. They described the Egyptian reaction as out of proportion and said that Egypt was trying to undermine Syria's Saudi-Kuwait effort to mediate the dispute between the two countries.

Syria and Egypt, allies in the 1973 war against Israel, are partners in the loose tripartite federation of Arab republics, which also includes Libya.

The Egyptian decision to make a de facto break in relations with Syria coincided with a visit to Damascus by the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, who have been trying to settle differences between the two countries.

Although the Egyptian statement did not directly link the embassy closure with Syria's growing involvement in Lebanon, it criticized the Damascus government for further escalating the conflict by sending additional forces to that country.

The Egyptian move seemed at least in part aimed at exploiting growing hostility between Lebanon's Palestinians and the Syrians, who were once united in attacking Egypt for signing its interim peace agreement with Israel last September.

## Before South African Sees Kissinger Vorster Conference With Smith Hinted

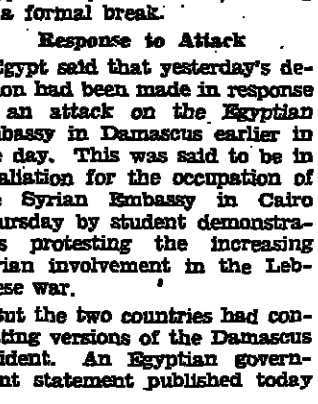
By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, June 8 (NYT).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith yesterday raised the possibility of talks between Rhodesia and South Africa before South African Prime Minister John Vorster meets with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in West Germany later this month.

The South African Broadcasting Corp. reported that Mr. Smith had told an interviewer in Salisbury that there were no definite plans for a meeting. However, Mr. Smith had added that Rhodesian diplomats were in close touch with the Vorster government and "the position could change rapidly if necessary," the radio said.

The report prompted no official reaction here. However, diplomats in Cape Town, where Parliament is in session, said that top-level discussions between the two governments were a practical and political imperative in view of the importance that Rhodesia will have in the talks between Mr. Vorster and Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to meet the South African Prime



Prime Minister John Vorster

Minister on June 33 and 34. Officials in Washington and Cape Town said that the talks will explore the possibility of initiatives to break the impasse between Mr. Smith's white-minority government and black nationalists who are demanding a swift transition to majority rule.

South Africa strongly favors a settlement that would put an end to the widening guerrilla war in the former British colony. But public sympathy for Rhodesia's 370,000 whites, particularly in the right wing of the governing Nationalist party, has limited the overt pressure that Mr. Vorster has been prepared to apply on Mr. Smith.

Officials in Washington have acknowledged that the extent of South Africa's influence in the situation was the principal factor in persuading Mr. Kissinger to propose a resumption of top-level contacts. For several years, the United States has registered its opposition to South Africa's racist policies by maintaining contact at the level of lower-level officials only.

In talking to Mr. Vorster, Mr. Kissinger will be dealing with the man who controls Rhodesia's trade and transport ties to the outside world and the supplies of arms and ammunition that Mr. Smith has been prepared to apply on Mr. Smith.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Studies Link Cancer, Emotional Problems

CHICAGO, June 6 (AP).—Studies have confirmed that emotions can be a factor in the development of cancer, just as they are in peptic ulcer, heart ailments, headache and some other maladies.

The latest research results linking cancer and emotions involve a study started nearly 30 years ago at the Johns Hopkins University Medical School in Baltimore.

A task force of the American Psychological Association reported late last year that cancer often occurs in persons who repress unpleasant childhood experiences. The task force based its conclusion on an analysis of studies conducted in recent decades—like the research done at Johns Hopkins.

Many of the studies were conducted in the 1950s when there was widespread interest in the possible connection between cancer and the emotions. Interest then tapered off but was renewed in recent years. The subject came up last fall at a Philadelphia conference on psychosomatic illnesses and there is to be

an international conference in Paris this year devoted entirely to psychological factors in cancer.

One of the most recent studies of cancer was conducted by the late Dr. David Kissen at the University of Glasgow. The Scottish research involved 150 lung-cancer patients, and Dr. Kissen found that most of them had difficulty explaining their emotions.

At the University of Rochester Medical Center in New York, Dr. William Greene, a psychiatrist, studied more than 100 men and women with leukemia and lymphoma, two forms of cancer. In all but a few cases, the victims had lost a loved one before developing cancer.

The Johns Hopkins researchers, headed by Dr. Caroline Bedell Thomas, interviewed and tested 1,337 beginning medical students between 1942 and 1964 in what is described as one of the most extensive studies of psychosomatic disease.

The subjects were periodically checked in their careers as students and doctors, and those

surviving now range in age from 30 to 60.

The study is considered to be especially important because it employed what scientists call the prospective approach—keeping data on the development of the health of the subjects. Retrospective studies have the disadvantage, scientists point out, of looking backward and trying to determine what factors were present before the disease attacked.

Of the Hopkins subjects, 41 have died and 121 are listed as having fallen ill—a category that includes 16 who committed suicide. The causes of death were not specified in the published results. The illnesses include 43 with cancer, 20 with high blood pressure, 14 with heart attacks and 38 with mental illness.

The physicians who developed cancer had personality characteristics and family histories similar to those who became mentally ill or committed suicide.

They were low-keyed, quiet,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



## 254 Cases Reported

Anti-Rabies Shots Ordered  
For Pets in South Belgium

BRUSSELS, June 6 (AP)—The government has ordered compulsory anti-rabies inoculation for all cats, dogs and other pet animals in the southern half of Belgium, where the disease is spreading at a considerable pace.

According to official statistics, 176 municipalities south of the Meuse River have reported 254 cases of rabies in animals. There have been no human fatalities so far, although about 350 persons have been treated by the Pasteur Institute in Brussels. Some have been bitten by rabid animals, others had touched rabid animals and still others had been in contact with them.

About 80 per cent of the rabies cases occurred in foxes, the traditional carrier of the virus, which had disappeared in Belgium in 1973 after extensive anti-rabies campaigns that involved the systematic gassing of foxholes. Nine-year-old Jeanne, the first child in which the disease was reported, died in 1974 when the second post-war outbreak occurred. In 1974, 104 cases were reported, but last year there were 193 cases and in the first five months of this year, 254 cases were listed. The inoculation order was issued on Friday.

Rabies is currently making a strong comeback in several West European countries. The first major outbreak was in 1949, when the disease crossed the Elbe River from East Germany.

Belgian officials do not think the disease will spread to the north of the country, not because the Meuse River is a barrier against the spread, but because there are usually no forests in the north to harbor foxes.

## Campaign in Britain

LONDON, June 6.—Worried that rabies may spread here from Europe, Britain is waging an intensive campaign to keep the disease out of this country.

The campaign features the posting of 100,000 sets of this country's animal-import regulations at Britain's ports and airports; the banning, effective next March, of pets on British ships; and the issuing of muzzles, cat nets and other equipment to municipalities for use if rabies appears.

The campaign also features the imposition of stiff fines for per-

Ethiopia, Somalia  
In Djibouti Voice

DAR ES SALAAM, June 6 (Reuters)—Ethiopia and Somalia have committed themselves to respect the future independence of France's Territory of the Afars and Issas, supporting a declaration on the subject issued yesterday by the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity.

Ethiopia and Somalia border the territory, which includes the strategic port of Djibouti, and they have accused each other of having designs on it when it is given the independence already promised by Paris.

The declaration, drawn up at the end of a six-day committee meeting here in Tanzania's capital, said that the guarantee by Ethiopia and Somalia would remove a "pretext" under which France was trying to maintain military bases in the territory after its independence.

Bonn Parliament  
Bars Tax Rise

BONN, June 6 (Reuters)—The West German upper house of parliament has defeated a government proposal to raise the value-added tax from 11 to 13 per cent from Jan. 1 of next year.

The aim of the increase, approved by the Bundestag, the lower house, last month, was to cut the federal government's big deficit.

In the upper house, the Bundestag, consisting of representatives of the governments of the 11 West German states, the opposition Christian Democratic Union has a majority of nine seats over the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The upper house, however, accepted increases in taxes on tobacco and alcoholic beverages.

Asian Demonstration  
Turns Violent in U.K.

LONDON, June 6 (UPI)—Scuffles broke out when about 400 Asians staged a sit-down demonstration outside a West End police station today following the murder of an Indian youth in the district Friday.

A meeting called by Asian leaders in Slough, the London district with the highest concentration of immigrants to discuss the situation and avert racial violence broke up in disorder.

4. Your brother's jokes.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



Moslem leftists patrolling the seafloor area of Beirut give the victory sign.

## PLO in Beirut Reports Syrian Offensive

(Continued from Page 1)

Lebanon, on the one hand, and Palestinian guerrillas and their leftist allies on the other.

## Pravda Asserts U.S. Delays on Arms-Curb Pact

MOSCOW, June 6 (UPI)—The Communist party newspaper Pravda charged yesterday that the Ford administration was not doing enough to help conclude a long-delayed Soviet-U.S. agreement limiting strategic nuclear weapons.

"The proponents of a rational course naturally expect from the Republican administration not simply general words on the importance of the new agreements based on the Vladivostok accord but concrete actions in this direction," Pravda said.

"They cannot help but be alerted by the fact that in practice the administration is now doing many things that damage the agreement's prospects," Pravda said, citing in particular an increase in the U.S. military budget. The concern was attributed to "sober-minded" U.S. politicians but the context made it clear that Moscow agreed.

At Vladivostok in 1974, a tentative pact set a ceiling on weapons delivery systems on each side. The talks that followed have bogged down over technical disagreements.

Blast Injures 12  
At Mozambique  
Office in Lisbon

LISBON, June 6 (UPI)—A bomb blast yesterday destroyed the downtown offices here of the Frelimo (Mozambique Liberation Front). Police said the blast injured 12 persons, one seriously.

The explosion devastated the interior of the building housing the Casa de Moçambique, the unofficial offices of Frelimo.

Police officials on the scene said no one had claimed responsibility for the blast. It was the fourth, major bomb attack in Portugal since the beginning of April.

In another development, the Supreme Court today upheld the candidacy of Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo for the presidential elections on June 27. It had been threatened by a voting-law technicality.

Court officials had said yesterday that the Premier lacked formal certification for a large number of the signatures needed to formalize his candidacy but this difficulty apparently was cleared up in court.

Wenceslau Pimenta da Cruz, running on behalf of the refugees from Angola and Mozambique, was disqualified Friday due to improper certification. He said he would appeal the decision.

10 Killed, 75 Hurt  
In Ulster Attacks

BELFAST, June 6 (UPI)—Merlyn Rees, the British minister for Northern Ireland, ordered extra troops into Belfast today after a night of violence that pushed the weekend toll to 10 dead and 75 injured.

On Mr. Rees's orders, about 200 soldiers were moved to this provincial capital from other parts of Northern Ireland and extra patrols and checkpoints were established to halt the reprisal attacks, security sources said.

"The weekend killings and bombings were clearly sectarian and took the form of acts of revenge in which 10 people were killed and 75 injured, mainly in Belfast," Mr. Rees said in a statement.

The Commerce Department already has required disclosure to it of Arab requests for participation in the boycott. But such reports are kept confidential within the department.

## Heat Wave in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, June 6 (Reuters)—Education Minister Abdul Hafeez Pirzada has ordered schools in Pakistan's Punjab to close 10 days early for the summer holidays because of a severe heat wave.

Syrians now are probably the Russians' closest allies in the area.

Dayan's Position  
TEL AVIV, June 6 (UPI)—Former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday that nothing short of a direct Syrian threat to Israel or a formal Lebanese request should prompt Israel to intervene in the Lebanese strife.

"I don't think that we should intervene in any form even if the Syrians take Beirut or the entire country," the former general said in a radio interview.

But Mr. Dayan said that Israel should reconsider this position if the Syrian invasion should prove to be part of preparations for a general offensive against the Jewish state or if the Lebanese people made a formal appeal "to help them maintain their independence."

Nabius Curfew Lifted  
TEL AVIV, June 6 (Reuters)—Israeli military authorities last

night lifted a curfew imposed earlier in the day on Nabius and a nearby Palestinian refugee camp to prevent clashes between demonstrators and soldiers on the ninth anniversary of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The curfew was imposed on the occupied West Bank town after youngsters hurled stones at soldiers and border police.

French Vessels  
Return to Toulon

TOULON, France, June 6 (Reuters)—The main units of the French Mediterranean fleet returned to port yesterday, ending speculation that they were headed for the Lebanese coast.

The aircraft carrier Clemenceau, the helicopter carrier Jeanne d'Arc and the missile frigate Suffren returned to Toulon together with escort vessels, witnesses said.

They had sailed from Toulon on Thursday.

## A Gandhi Follows in His Mother's Footsteps

By William Borders

AGRA, India (UPI)—Sanjay Gandhi, who has become one of the most important persons in Indian politics, came to this ancient capital last month to shake some hands, make some decisions and demonstrate, as he does regularly these days, his growing power and influence.

It was a typical day of campaigning for the 29-year-old son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. It included the laying of a cornerstone, two speeches, a walk through a slum district and everywhere the kind of respectful reception usually afforded a crown prince.

"He knows what to ask, and pays attention to what local people care about," one of his advisers said as he watched Mr. Gandhi checking over city budget figures with green fountain pen, while municipal officials pressed close around.

Mr. Gandhi has never held elective office. Indeed, he entered party politics only last December, when he was named to the executive committee of the youth wing of the ruling Congress party.

But as he tours the country on more and more trips like the one to this north plains city, the site of the Taj Mahal, he is increasingly regarded as a possible candidate to succeed his mother as prime minister.

"He's got her name, her style and her guts," said a high-level government official in New Delhi. "Give him five years and nothing will stop him."

Except for a short period in the 1960s, India has had only Mr. Gandhi's mother and his grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru, as prime minister since it became independent 29 years ago. To his supporters, it is logical that he should continue that tradition.

Called Enthuse by Some  
To his critics, who have become considerably less vocal since the suspension of civil liberties in India last June, Mr. Gandhi is brash and ruthless, seeking to take advantage of his name and family position.

His backers prefer to describe his character as tough, and they view him as a go-getter whose determination responds to a need that many Indians feel for decisiveness at the top to counter the aimless drifting that the country had experienced in recent years.

As for the nepotism charge, it is answered, they say, by Mohammed Yunus, an intimate friend of the Gandhis and a member of the Prime Minister's inner circle.

"If a Kennedy follows another Kennedy, or a Churchill follows another Churchill, that's all right. But if it happens in India, everybody says it is undemocratic. Why, a political party would be crazy not to take advantage of the way that boy appeals to the masses."

"Sanjay Sahib," as he is popularly known, invariably dresses in a simple pajama suit of the plain white cotton popularized by Mohandas Gandhi, India's national hero, who was not related to him.

In the palace politics of today's India, his power results from his access to his mother, the Prime Minister.

Mr. Gandhi and his wife, Menaka, live with the 58-year-old Prime Minister in a comfortable white bungalow in the elegant old colonial section of New Delhi. They dine together and confer constantly but the exact degree of his influence is the subject of endless speculation.

He is known to be rather anti-

## OAS Foreign Ministers Talks Under Way

## Jamaican, in Chile, Issues Human Rights Plea

By Juan de Onis

SANTIAGO, June 6 (NYT)—Foreign Minister Dudley Thompson of Jamaica told President Augusto Pinochet of Chile yesterday that all American republics, including military dictatorships, should respect "a common international norm of human rights."

Mr. Thompson, who had a private meeting with Chile's military ruler, is a leader of a movement among the foreign ministers of the Organization of American States to improve human rights conditions in the hemisphere. The foreign ministers are meeting here.

"Every country has the primary responsibility to maintain law and order, and in a state of emergency or war this can limit human rights," Mr. Thompson said at a news conference. But we make a distinction between an emergency and a permanent condition of a police state.

In a restricted study on violations of human rights in Chile, circulated to delegations here by the Human Rights Commission of the organization, detailed accounts of torture, prison deaths and widespread arrests without judicial order by the security agencies were presented.

"Bloodcurdling Charges"  
"Absolutely bloodcurdling charges have been made," Mr. Thompson said. "If these are true, we should denounce it before the world and do something to stop it. If they are a lie, we should clear Chile's name."

Mr. Thompson, who is a lawyer, said he would press for an investigation to the fullest extent and he rejected the view of "those who say you can't find out what is going on because this is a police state."

The possibility of an improvement of conditions in Chile as a result of the presence here of the American foreign ministers is a controversial issue. Mexico refused to attend the meeting on the ground that it would strengthen the military government here, but other countries with democratic governments, such as Venezuela, Jamaica, Colombia and Costa Rica, have come here in the belief that greater guarantees for human

rights and civil liberties can be obtained from Gen. Pinochet.

The real factor influencing Chile's policy, however, is the attitude of the United States. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who arrives tomorrow to join the meeting, has the leverage of controlling U.S. economic and military aid to Chile.

The problem of international reaction to human rights violations is also developing into an issue in Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina, where military governments are in power.

Gen. Pinochet, who came to power in September, 1973, with the overthrow of President Salvador Allende, said at the opening of the annual meeting of the OAS Friday that Chile would

support the establishment of a "judicial body" with regional jurisdiction to "receive and investigate" charges of violations of human rights.

But he said Chile would like such a body—apparently a different one from the Commission on Human Rights that has existed since 1948—to have its "right of action" and access to any country "precisely defined."

Gen. Pinochet also called on Latin America to stand cohesively with the United States in a "ideological war" against Communism.

Citing the "armed expansionism" of Soviet imperialism, Gen. Pinochet said that "there is no room for comfortable neutrality in the Americas, and he scolded at 'peaceful coexistence.'"

Vorster May See Rhodesian  
Before Talks With Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)  
Smith needs to pursue the war against the guerrillas.

## Aims to Avoid War

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT)—The State Department has said that a major goal of Mr. Kissinger's forthcoming meeting with Mr. Vorster would be the coordination of views on how to avoid a race war in southern Africa.

It said that the two-day meeting was "exploratory," to hear both sides' analyses of southern African issues such as the tension in Rhodesia, the timetable for granting South-West Africa independence and the apartheid policy of South Africa.

A high department official said that the session was a direct follow-up to Mr. Kissinger's recent trip to several black African countries in southern Africa. He said that having heard the views of black Africans, Mr. Kissinger wanted to have a meeting with Mr. Vorster because South Africa played an "essential" role in that part of Africa.

Justifying the meetings with Mr. Vorster as necessary, the official said that black African leaders had been informed in

## Ex-Premier Freed

SHABANI, Rhodesia, June 6 (Reuters)—The Rhodesian government yesterday released from house arrest former Prime Minister Garfield Todd in what was seen as a gesture of appeasement to white liberal opinion.

A government spokesman said that Mr. Todd had been released from four years of detention in his home 200 miles from Salisbury following a decision by a special tribunal that there were no longer adequate security grounds for his continued detention.

African nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo said recently that there could be a role for Mr. Todd in future constitutional moves. Mr. Todd was prime minister of Southern Rhodesia from 1962 to 1968 when it was part of the Central African Federation. The Rhodesian government gave an official reason for putting his under house arrest in 1972.

## Guerrillas Kill 3

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 6 (UPI)—Two white civilians and an African schoolmaster were killed yesterday by black guerrillas, an army communiqué said today.

Cancer Tied  
To Emotions

(Continued from Page 1)

emotionally self-contained as lonely. As children they were close to their parents.

Dr. Thomas of Johns Hopkins said the lack of closeness to family is "a striking and unexpected finding" in the study.

Nearly a third of the physicians, who committed suicide, suffered cancer and mental illness, indicated that their fathers were not steady, companionable, understanding or warm while less than 10 per cent of all the students in the study had such fathers. Only 116 of the 1,313 Johns Hopkins students studied were women.

At a recent meeting at New York Medical College, Dr. La Lefer of the college's Department of Psychiatry said, "In a sense cancer is a total psychological process. People just don't get malignancy. It is a consequence of a total biography—a total of genetic situation."

Other researchers agree the psychological stress alone is not enough to cause cancer but is factor in its development.

Scientists are not sure yet just how the emotions might trigger cancer. It is thought that psychological stress interferes with the body's ability to produce antibodies, the sort of chemical vaccine that prevents disease.

The task force of the American Psychological Association said that cancer patients consistently are described as rigid, authoritarian, inner-directed and religious, having conflicts over sexual and hostile impulses at having poor emotional outlet.

Dr. Claus Bahnsen and Dr. Marjorie Bahnsen, psychologists at the Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute in Philadelphia, have found that those who develop cancer "accept social restrictions more than do the prone to have heart attacks."

Bolivia Refuses  
Burial for Torre

BUENOS AIRES, June 6 (Reuters)—The Bolivian government today refused to fly home the body of former President Jose Torres, who was kidnapped last week.

The Bolivian government rejected his widow's proposals to publicize his state and to take the Bolivian capital, withdrew a military aircraft to Buenos Aires to take back body.

The body of Gen. Torre, expected to be flown to Montevideo tomorrow for burial, accordingly was not flown.

## Census of Tigers

MOSCOW, June 6 (UPI)—Soviet scientists are planning a census of the nation's tigers, has reported, to help gauge prospects for survival of the beast.



Sanjay Gandhi listening as his mother spoke at rally.

Mrs. Gandhi Off Tomorrow  
For Five-Day Visit to Russia

NEW DELHI, June 6 (UPI)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi will leave Tuesday on a five-day visit to the Soviet Union aimed at solidifying India's relationship with its principal ally among the world's major powers.

The journey will be Mrs. Gandhi's first outside of India since the declaration of a national emergency last June, when she set a new course for India by suspending civil liberties and arresting principal political opponents.

In the opinion of informed Indian and diplomatic observers, one of her main purposes is to reassure her Soviet allies that India's recent decision to upgrade its relationship with China does not represent a threat to the long-standing relationship between Moscow and New Delhi.

Following a hiatus of 15 years, India and China are planning to exchange ambassadors in the coming months.

"But the new friendship moves do not mean repudiation of old friends," Mrs. Gandhi said in a speech the other day. "Fortunately, the people and the government of the Soviet Union fully understand that."

Her trip occurs at a time of intense diplomatic activity in this part of the world.

India-Pakistan Ties  
India and Pakistan have agreed to resume diplomatic and commercial relations next month. Meanwhile, Pakistan and Bangladesh have developed an increasingly cordial diplomatic relationship during the last six months.

Last week, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan concluded a five-day visit to China. At the same time, King Birendra of Nepal went to visit China's new Premier, Hua Kuo-feng.

On her trip to the Soviet Union, Mrs. Gandhi will be accompanied by her family, including her son Sanjay, 29, who has emerged as one of her closest advisers during the 11 months of India's new political order.

He has made no secret of his lack of affection for the Moscow Communist party, which is an ally of his mother's Congress party in Parliament.

His decision to make the trip was viewed as a concession and it was expected that the Soviet officials would go out of their way to woo him.

Already on his tour, Mr. Gandhi is often treated as if he were the head of a government, with official places at his disposal and rows of bowing officials at every stop. Sometimes he shows annoyance at all the deference, as he seemed to when he learned that the Taj Mahal had been closed to tourists because he was planning a two-minute visit.

Earlier, when he set out for a tour of a slum and discovered that his entourage had grown to 15 cars, Mr. Gandhi, who was at the wheel of a car, abruptly made a U-turn and sped off in the opposite direction from the motorcade, leaving his followers behind, so that he could talk to the slum people more easily.

"Long Live Sanjay"  
When he finally got to the poorest part of town, he strode unaccompanied down the narrow brick street, acknowledging the crowd's cries of "Long live Sanjay Gandhi!" in the Indian fashion, hands clasped together in front of the mouth.

With national elections postponed for at least a year, not many other people in India are campaigning these days, but Mr. Gandhi's supporters readily concede that he is.

He professes to discount all the speculation about an Indian political dynasty.

"In a democracy, such things don't arise," he said recently. "We have 600 million people here, and quite a lot of them have been in the field longer than I have."



## Justice Dept. Takes Over

Congressman Sued by Student  
Over False Travel Expenses

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP).—A congressman who is a diligent reader of the Wall Street Journal and legal it's a combination that at the Justice Department's rare position of suing a congressman.

Rep. William Clay, D-Mo., to pay the almost \$20,000 for a taking travel money to he was not entitled.

Clay is alleged in the suit to have billed the government for automobile trips between St. Louis and St. Louis that

were never made. The congressman has denied any misconduct and says that the disputed payments resulted from "clerical mistakes."

The matter might have rested there had it not been for Mr. Hollander, who just completed his first year of law school at the State University of New York in Buffalo. He has spent more than two months exercising the rarely used right of a U.S. citizen to sue on behalf of the government in instances where it is alleged that the United States has been defrauded by a false claim.

## Started With Journal

In March, Mr. Hollander was reading the Wall Street Journal and noticed a story about Rep. Clay and the disputed travel expenses.

"The next day I was reading some material for a law school course, and I came across this statute," he said in a telephone interview. "The two things just connected in my mind. I did a little research, wrote a two-page complaint and two days later I had the suit filed."

The statute that Mr. Hollander found is a century-old law permitting suits against persons who knowingly make false claims for payment from the government. It permits the government to seek recovery of double the amount paid, plus various civil penalties.

Contained in the law is a provision allowing such suits to be instituted by private citizens "in the name of the United States." When that happens, the Justice Department must decide within 60 days after it is notified whether it will intervene.

## Weighty Presence

As the deadline was about to expire on Friday, the Justice Department filed a notice to the court that it was substituting its own weighty presence for the fledgling law student and assuming "responsibility and control" over the litigation.

"I kind of expected it," Mr. Hollander said, "especially since the lawyers for the Wayne Hays case broke." It became known Friday that the Justice Department is weighing the possibility of suing Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, under the same false-claims law to recover the federal funds allegedly paid Elizabeth Ray to serve as his mistress.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hollander is trying to find out whether the Justice Department plans any action against other members of Congress who allegedly killed the lawyers for the auto travel when they actually took a cheaper mode of transportation.

"If the government isn't going to do anything, I most likely will enter suit against those nine also," he said. "But I'd prefer the Justice Department to do it. It takes \$10 to file such a suit. That's not so much for one case. But when you multiply it by nine, that's a bit steep for someone in my financial status."



Rep. William Clay

Australia Allows  
its by A-Ships

BERKELEY, June 6 (AP).—Minister Malcolm Fraser announced that the government will allow the resumption of visits to Australian ports by nuclear-powered ships.

Fraser told Parliament that the United States accepted "responsibility" for any nuclear warhead which might result from a visit involving the reactor's warship.

Catholic School Starts  
Studies in Saigon

SAPPORE, June 6 (Reuters).—Catholic Central School of Saigon last week began a course to instruct South Vietnamese Catholics in the tenets of the revolution and the policies of the Communist Workers Party, according to Radio Saigon monitors.

radio said that about 200 all Catholics and from parts of South Vietnam, taking part in the four-course.

China Has Built Up Its Fleet  
Position of Third Largest

WASHINGTON, June 6 (UPI).—China has built up its navy to largest behind the United States and the Soviet Union.

China now has more officers than the British and the United States combined.

The Chinese Navy sailed 4,000 miles in the 19th century, the Chinese Navy's only fleet ready to sail out to challenge larger and more modern ships.

In its first venture from land in more than 80 years, the Sino-Japanese Sea war, the Chinese Navy sailed 4,000 miles in the 19th century, the Chinese Navy's only fleet ready to sail out to challenge larger and more modern ships.

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Least 40 Killed  
Nepal Landslide

TMANDU, Nepal, June 6 (UPI).—About 150 persons believed to have been killed in a landslide in a village in Nepal, the Nepalese news agency reported today.

The landslide occurred on Friday and the agency said that yesterday rescue teams had recovered 40 bodies. Six injured taken to Pokhara Hospital, 10 miles from the stricken village of Panchkoshi.



WITH THE GREATEST OF EASE—Trainer Dave Blasko and Sunja, a star at the Sea World amusement park, skim across a lake not far from Cleveland, Ohio.

## No Compelling Issue

Once-Vocal U.S. Left Remains  
Speechless in 1976 Campaign

By William E. Farrell

NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT).—The U.S. political "left"—so visible and so vocal in earlier presidential campaigns in its support of civil rights and its opposition to the Vietnam war—has been dormant in this year's national political contests.

There are several reasons for the low profile shown to date by the left—a loose term that includes a disparate assortment of interests that are by no means monolithic. The left ranges from such long-lived but politically weak organizations as the Communist and Socialist Workers parties to the "new left" ad hoc groupings of disaffected students and adults who protested during the 1960s and early 1970s.

Chief among the reasons, according to persons involved, is the absence of a compelling issue of the magnitude of the Vietnam war. Opposition to the war in 1968 and 1972 galvanized various elements of the left—from liberal to radical—and provided an opportunity for those elements to unite pragmatically and temporarily in a common cause.

"Let More Difficult"

"The war is gone and it's a lot more difficult to get people excited by the power of the Pentagon," said former Sen. Eugene McCarthy, the Minnesota Democrat who was the focus in 1968 of a vast outpouring of support from youth opposed to the U.S. presence in Vietnam.

"What you have now in the country," said John Lewis, a civil rights leader, "is pockets of people doing their thing and there is no unifying force—no coming together like the march on Washington."

Customs Officer  
Keeps His Cool

LILLE, France, June 6 (Reuters).—A Belgian customs officer got trapped inside a refrigerator truck for more than two hours and nearly froze to death, French police said today.

While he was reportedly busy cutting himself a steak inside the Dutch-registered truck at a Belgian border post, the driver shut the door and drove away. He did not hear the officer banging on the doors until the truck reached the town of Senlis, north of Paris.

Police withheld the customs man's name, they said he recovered after hospital treatment.

Angolans Delay  
Mercenary Trial

LUANDA, June 6 (NYT).—The Angolan government postponed yesterday the opening of the trial of 13 mercenaries, originally set for Tuesday, to give a U.S. lawyer for the three U.S. prisoners time to study the case.

The delay of the trial, which is now expected to open Thursday, is evidence of the Angolan government's "good will," Information Director Luis de Almeida told newsmen.

All 13 mercenaries were captured in northern Angola during the civil war in February, while fighting on the side of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, which is known to have received support from the United States, China and Zaire.

## Herbert Hoover

Fails to Gain  
Party Support

MILWAUKEE, June 6 (AP).—Herbert Hoover, a distant relative of the late U.S. president, finished a weak fourth yesterday in a four-way race for the Wisconsin Republican convention endorsement for the U.S. Senate.

"I see some people laughing out there, thinking this is some kind of joke," Mr. Hoover, 82, said as he appealed for convention support.

Mr. Hoover, who said he is a fourth cousin, twice removed, from the 31st president, told the delegates he was sincere in wanting their endorsement because "the ship of state is in a serious situation." Stanley York, former Wisconsin state energy director, won the endorsement with 1,131 votes. Mr. Hoover got 8 votes.

Mexico Declares  
Economic Zone of  
200 Miles at Sea

MEXICO CITY, June 6 (UPI).—Mexico established a 200-mile economic zone off its two coasts today.

Under Secretary for External Affairs Jorge Castaneda said that foreign fishing boats will be allowed to operate only under prior agreement with the Mexican government. He said that talks have already begun with the United States and Cuba over fishing rights.

The Mexican action took effect today under a constitutional amendment.

On Friday, Canada announced that it would extend its fishing limits from 12 to 200 miles as of Jan. 1.

External Affairs Minister Allen MacEachen said that Canada will introduce measures to protect and rebuild stocks and to insure that the needs of Canadian fishermen are satisfied.

Manila Breaks Up  
Rally on Habitat

MANILA, June 6 (UPI).—Police yesterday arrested 3,000 persons among 5,000 shum-dwellers and churchmen trying to demonstrate to press for ghetto residents' representation at the UN Conference on Human Settlements—Habitat—in Vancouver, British Columbia.

The prisoners were taken in buses to a military camp. Demonstrations are banned under President Ferdinand Marcos's martial law.

## 20 French Miners Hurt

LENS, France, June 6 (Reuters).—About 20 miners were injured, eight seriously, when an elevator cage jammed in a mine shaft near here last night, throwing the men against the cage walls, officials said.

Ford Warns  
GOP Against  
Vote DebacleForesees 1964 Risk  
If Reagan Is Named  
By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Ford, citing the "far-right" support for Ronald Reagan's candidacy, said Friday that he foresees a "terrible drubbing" for the Republican party at the presidential, congressional and state levels if the former California governor wins the presidential nomination.

"And the Republican party can't afford many more measures like we went through in 1964," Mr. Ford said. He was alluding to the election in which Republican nominee Barry Goldwater lost by a popular vote of 43,126,584 to 77,177,838 to President Lyndon Johnson and the Republicans lost 38 House seats and 2 Senate seats.

Answering questions at an hour-long breakfast session with members of the Los Angeles Times Washington bureau, Mr. Ford also said that he thought Mr. Reagan's "ill-advised remark" about sending U.S. troops to Rhodesia had dealt a serious blow to his rival's campaign.

Other Comments

Mr. Ford compared the remark to controversial comments which Mr. Reagan made earlier in the campaign concerning the possibility of selling the Tennessee Valley Authority to private enterprise and putting Social Security funds in private investments.

Mr. Reagan told reporters Wednesday that "in the interest of peace and avoiding bloodshed," he would consider sending troops to Rhodesia, where while-minority rule is threatened by black guerrilla forces.

Although Mr. Reagan later explained his remark as "a mistake of answering a lot of hypothetical questions," Mr. Ford made it plain that he would continue to cite it in attacking Mr. Reagan.

"It was an irresponsible suggestion," the President declared. "And I'll say it as often as I'm asked. I think it was just plain irresponsible."

## Republican Debacle

The President said that "many people in the Republican party who went through 1964 see certain signs that indicate" that a Reagan nomination could produce a similar Republican debacle this year.

Asked to describe the signs, he said, "Well, it's just the general consensus that anyone to the right of me, supported by people that are way to the right of me, can't win a national election."

Mr. Ford returned to the theme of Mr. Reagan's far-right remarks, asking whether he had considered the problem raised by recent polls which showed Democratic front-runner Jimmy Carter leading him by 5 to 1 among black voters.

He said he had not addressed himself to the matter because it has not been an issue in the Republican race, adding, "I think that emphasizes that the challenge to me is from the far right, the right. And they have not made the Ford administration's civil rights program an issue."

© Los Angeles Times

Release by Bonn  
Of Guards' Killer  
Irks E. Germany

BERLIN, June 6 (Reuters).—East Germany today threatened reprisals against West Germany for releasing a man charged with killing two East German border guards during his escape to the West.

The official East German news agency, ADN, quoting "competent Democratic Republic of Germany circles," said, "The open support of a violent criminal sought for murdering GDR (East German) citizens cannot remain without consequences."

Werner Weinhold, 26, has been charged in the West with manslaughter and stealing three cars during his escape from East Germany. He was released from custody two days ago after West German judges ruled that the suspicion of manslaughter could not justify further detention.

During pre-trial questioning, Mr. Weinhold said that he fired at the East German border guards in self-defense.

Italy Sentences  
Greek Skipper

BRINDISI, Italy, June 6 (UPI).—A Brindisi tribunal has sentenced Greek ferry captain Demetrios Antipas in absentia to six years in prison for a 1971 fire near the Italian coast in which 24 persons died.

The court found Mr. Antipas guilty of multiple manslaughter and causing a shipwreck danger. It also barred him for five years from working in Italy as a ship captain and for life from holding public office.

## Dacca Seizes Hotel Aide

DACCA, June 6 (UPI).—Police yesterday arrested the general manager of the Hotel International, Alfred Hardecky, an Austrian, alleged involvement in smuggling antiques from Bangladesh.



Rep. Carl Albert

Speaker Albert  
To Leave House  
At End of Year

WASHINGTON, June 6 (NYT).—Carl Albert, the speaker of the House of Representatives for the last 5 1/2 years, announced yesterday that he will retire from Congress when his current term expires at the end of this year.

The announcement by the 68-year-old Oklahoma Democrat, which has been widely expected by his colleagues in the House, will add to the wholesale reshuffling of top congressional leadership posts that will take place when the 95th Congress convenes in January.

The Senate's two top leaders—Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., the majority leader, and Hugh Scott, R-Pa., the minority leader—already have announced that they will not seek re-election.

In a prepared statement, Rep. Albert said:

"During my early years in the House, I decided I should not serve beyond my 70th year. For my part, that is long enough. I am now 68 years old, in good health and there are other things I want to do while I am young enough to do them."

East-Bloc Agents  
More Numerous  
In '75, Bonn Says

BONN, June 6 (AP).—The number of known intelligence personnel in Soviet-bloc embassies, trade and other missions in West Germany set a record last year, the National Security Agency said last week in a report hinting at increased espionage activity here.

The agency's annual security report for last year said a major portion of the espionage threat continues to be intelligence service support points, "legal residences" in official and semiofficial mission of the Communist states.

The report said, "The strength of the personnel reached a new record of 1,347, up from 1,051 in 1974."

There was a "clearly recognizable increase in the number of 'new rightists' neo-Nazi splinter groups, up from 119 to 148—the highest number since 1945," the report said.

## 3 Women Convicted

KOBLENZ, West Germany, June 6 (UPI).—A West German court has convicted three women for working for an East German spy ring.

The court said two of them, who worked in the armed forces supply office and in the Defense Ministry, had passed on secret defense information to the third, who delivered it to the East Germans.

PLO Assumes  
Observer Role  
At ILO Session

From Wire Dispatches

GENEVA, June 6.—The Palestinian Liberation Organization sat as an observer in a world employment conference here yesterday after a procedural dispute between Arab countries and the United States.

The dispute was resolved Friday night when the governing body of the International Labor Organisation, which called the conference, voted 31-23 to give the PLO observer status.

The United States opposed the move, saying that it was politically motivated and would distract the conference from its essentially technical aims of finding ways to eradicate unemployment.

Despite the rebuff, the U.S. government, labor and employer delegates to the ILO decided not to walk out but to confine their protest to boycotting sessions at which the Palestinians spoke.

Japan Offers Immunity  
To Lockheed Ex-Aides

TOKYO, June 6 (AP).—Prosecutors here have offered immunity from prosecution under Japanese law to three former Lockheed Aircraft Corp. officials who have been ordered to testify in Los Angeles on alleged Lockheed payoffs in Japan, the government said yesterday.

It said that the immunity offer had been made to A.C. Kotchian, former Lockheed vice-chairman, and A.H. Elliot and J.W. Clutter, two former Lockheed representatives in Tokyo. A Japanese request, U.S. authorities have ordered the three to testify at a Los Angeles court hearing scheduled to begin Tuesday.



## Rhodesia and South Africa

With the entry of active U.S. diplomacy in southern Africa, Secretary of State Kissinger has been blamed in his own country both for putting too much pressure on Rhodesia and not enough on South Africa. But, apart from the fact that in both states a large majority of blacks are ruled by a white minority, there are differences between them. And these differences, while they may not rule out an ultimate objective of majority rule in both areas, are sufficient to justify separate approaches at this time.

Rhodesia was one of those parts of the British Empire that was acquired, to use the old euphemism, in a fit of absence of mind. That is to say, it was picked up by a British chartered company in pursuit of the pound less than a century ago, white government and colonists were imposed upon the existing black population, and that white government broke away unilaterally from the Commonwealth under circumstances that leave it isolated and mostly unrecognized by the world at large. It was this last that Mr. Kissinger has emphasized as the diplomatic reason for not consulting directly with Prime Minister Ian Smith's regime.

The South African situation is much older and far more complex. Dutch whites have been there for more than three centuries, in fact, they claim to have arrived before the blacks—meaning the Bantu tribesmen who presently dominate the African population in the region—came down from the north. This, of course, leaves out the Hottentots and bushmen who were enslaved or driven off by the first white settlers. As for the Bantu, the South Africans are giving them "sovereignty" in their "homelands"—such as the Transkei.

To be sure, the blacks could not create

viable economies in their homelands, and the South African Republic's economy could not function without black labor. So this form of mutual apartheid—black and white societies coexisting side by side—is an illusion. But at least it recognizes black rights to some of the territories involved. It may be considered an experiment, however ill-conceived, toward adapting whites and blacks to a common existence.

Moreover, South Africa's Prime Minister, John Vorster, is extremely anxious to avoid the racial war that hangs over his country and Rhodesia. He has put pressure on Smith to be more flexible toward black demands; he could do more. And since South Africa is more stable, politically and economically, than Rhodesia, and better situated geographically, the black African states are quite willing to see the United States discuss these matters with Vorster.

It is still hard to see how a massive tragedy can be averted in southern Africa, war and disruption of a society that, for all its injustices, has brought a measure of order and economic prosperity to lands which have many human and natural resources. It can, and often has been argued that the blacks of Rhodesia and South Africa are better off materially than most of their fellows to the northward, and could only lose, in those terms, by their success against the whites, either by war or by white concessions. But the pressures toward an end to white domination spring from more basic urges, and are too widely implanted now to be removed—or even long delayed. Consequently, whatever Kissinger and Vorster can do to show progress toward meeting those pressures will be good for Africa over the long run, and might, for the short term, prevent the kind of chaos that is wrecking Lebanon today.

## The Dialogue Deepens...

Slowly, painfully, the rich and poor countries are learning to talk to each other—and to move beyond propaganda toward genuine negotiation.

On the surface, the just-concluded United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Nairobi was disappointing. The U.S. proposal for a new international resources bank, to stimulate private investment in the poor countries, was rejected by a vote of 33 to 31, with 90 of the less developed countries absent or abstaining. This rebuff led Secretary of State Kissinger and Secretary of the Treasury Simon to issue a joint statement expressing annoyance that U.S. efforts to cooperate should have been turned down by "accidental majorities." Many of those who voted against the U.S. proposal were countries from the Communist bloc.

The United States was partly responsible for the rejection of its proposal, in not preparing the ground for such a major move sufficiently with other countries. What matters nevertheless is that the large number of abstentions by the poor countries implies that they remain open-minded on the resources bank. The U.S. proposal may well receive favorable consideration when it is presented again, as U.S. officials have made clear they intend to do.

Indeed, the basic goals of raising development capital against the security of specific commodities, of facilitating flows of technology as well as capital to the poor nations, and of safeguarding the interests of both private investors and governments, is a constructive outgrowth of the cooperative philosophy set forth by Secretary Kissinger in his address to the special session of the United Nations in New York last September.

## ...A Pyrrhic Defeat

Not all the heel-dragging in Nairobi was on the side of the Third World countries. The United States, together with West Germany and Britain, opposed efforts of the less developed countries to establish a "common fund" to stabilize wild price fluctuations in ten key commodities.

A compromise formula was found that permitted the United meeting to close with unanimous approval of another conference to discuss a common fund to regulate key commodity prices. Under Secretary of State Charles Robinson said the U.S. position was still "fluid" on measures to stabilize commodity prices. But as soon as the conference had ended, the U.S. Treasury went out of its way to say that this country had not committed itself in any way to a common fund for financing buffer stocks of raw

commodities and could not "support any trading system that requires a prior commitment to commodity agreements based on a system of government-administered prices."

Resolution of the State Department-Treasury differences on commodity stabilization measures is clearly essential. The issue needs to be removed from the realm of ideology and addressed on its pragmatic merits. The aim must be to preserve an open environment for world trade in most products but build certain safeguards for poor nations that cannot endure erratic swings in the world market for their few exports without peril to their economies and the very lives of their people.

The United meeting in Nairobi shapes up as a pyrrhic defeat—a failure that may pave the way to future successes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### U.S., U.S.S.R., Cuba, Angola

A maneuver of Moscow... In fact the main beneficiary of the Cuban withdrawal, if it is verified in the coming months, will be the Soviet Union... A good many observers consider today that the Kremlin, eager to bring to a successful conclusion its negotiations with the United States on military, atomic and commercial matters, made it known to Castro that the time had come to draw in his claws... In Henry Kissinger's view, the letter from Castro to Palme is primarily a sign from Moscow to Washington. After winning the game in Angola, the Russians now accept leaving

Africa to the Africans, as requested by Giscard d'Estaing—militarily at least. Castro's promise not to repeat the Angola trick gives the U.S. secretary of state a little more time for trying to prevent a total conflict between Mozambique and Ian Smith's Rhodesia. But politically, the Soviet leaders are going to exploit in the region the advantages acquired in Angola. Already being the promoters of Angola's unification, they now intend to win recognition by the Africans of the region as the glib, unselfish and peaceful power that thinks only of the happiness of southern Africa.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 7, 1901

NEW YORK.—Par in excess of the supply is the present demand for Panama hats. It is feared that in a few weeks the prices will soar even more, beyond the reach of moderate purses. Many of the hats are hand-made by peasants in Alsace, who are now working overtime to fill the orders. But the best ones come from the West Indies, where they too are trying to satisfy the New York demand. West Indian hats now sell for \$125.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 7, 1926

MONTREAL.—The "unwritten law" has been advanced as a plea in a Canadian murder trial. A man on trial here for the murder of his wife is defended on the ground that killing one's wife may be excusable when done under extreme provocation. The accused came home to find his wife with another man. All she did was to snore at him. He shot her. The jury found him guilty but entered a strong plea for clemency.



## What the Thunder Hasn't Said

By C. L. Salzberger

VIENNA.—By far the highest political event in years, as far as Europe is concerned, is the forthcoming Italian election where the Communists are trying to oust the Christian Democrats after their 30-year rule by the novel formula of first defeating them at the polls, then joining them in a coalition government.

One would think that neutral but democratic Austria, which already has three Communist neighbors—Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia—would be deeply alarmed and preoccupied by the possibility of this extraordinary tactic will succeed in changing the political complexion of Rome and, perhaps ultimately, other capitals. But Vienna seems to regard the problem with much more calm than Washington.

"Personally I don't think the left will gain a majority in the Italian balloting," says Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, a Social Democrat. "By this I mean that all the leftist parties, added together, will gain less than 50 per cent of Italy's vote. So Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist chief, who is very realistic, knows that if his party is to join in governing, it can only do so with the help of the Christian Democrats."

"The Communists play a major role in only two West European countries, Italy and France. Elsewhere they have a nonviable political role. Therefore Socialists refuse to collaborate with them, as in Portugal. In France the Socialists have become stronger than the Communists so they can work in coalition with them and still dominate. But it is the reverse in Italy. There the Socialists are too weak to count."

### Merger Impossible

Kreisky doesn't think that, even if Berlinguer persuades the Christian Democrats to join him in a cabinet after the election, Italy's Communists would ever abandon their dogma. "There can be no ideological convergence," he says. "The Communists wouldn't be Communist any more if ideologies converged. You can't merge two separate ideas."

But he does believe Berlinguer cannot gain a share of power without Christian Democratic agreement because the Communists cannot obtain enough support from the rest of the fragmented left to achieve a majority. The situation is thereby complicated. Nevertheless, the Austrian Chancellor warns:

"What will happen? I don't know. But I may modestly propose no foreign country should interfere with any suggestions. That would only injure Italian national pride and prove to be counterproductive. There have even been hints that if the Communists are admitted to government no other solution would re-

main than to keep them out with a dictatorship, military or otherwise. "Yet any threat implying support for dictatorship in the name of law and order would be disastrous. I hope there will never be such a possibility in Italy. It would be disastrous for all Europe. I cannot imagine any democratic government supporting such an idea."

### Austria Protected

Having said all this, Kreisky insists on his confidence that Austria will not be affected by Italian politics. He readily acknowledges this country was menaced internally when Mussolini exported his Fascist ideology northward. Yet he claims: "Today our situation is quite different and wholly independent."

"In Italy there is mass unemployment; here we have full employment and an additional 200,000 foreign 'guest workers.' In Italy there is a multiplicity of parties; here we have only three. In Italy the Communist organization is powerful; here it is minute."

Furthermore, he believes Moscow is disappointed by the independence of Italian Communists. "The Soviet party would be happy if the Yugoslav party were to come home like the prodigal son. But it has lost a lot of sons: the Yugoslav son, the Chinese son, the Italian son."

Even on Yugoslavia Kreisky keeps his cool—more than many other European observers. He doesn't believe Moscow will ever apply military pressure on the Yugoslavs after Tito's death (an inevitable event) Kreisky abstains

from mentioning for reasons of courtesy. "Don't forget," he adds, "Tito never had so much mass support as when he broke with Stalin in 1948. Military intervention against the country that invented modern partisan warfare is too risky for any sensible statesman to contemplate. I am not nervous."

This serene attitude has much to commend it—since there is nothing Austria can do anyway to influence events in either southern neighbor. Kreisky prefers to pin his hopes to détente. "A more imaginative policy toward détente" is needed, says his. Meanwhile Vienna looks southward with the same tranquillity as a peasant inhabiting the fertile slopes of Mount Vesuvius. Neither can control eruptions—if they come.

## 'Carter, Evangelism and Jews'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The other day, Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, who is national director of inter-religious affairs for the American Jewish Committee, circulated a statement to Jewish leaders throughout the country on "Carter, Evangelism and Jews."

"Is Jimmy Carter good for the Jews?" Rabbi Tanenbaum asked, and then continued: "That question is probably the liveliest and most anxious political issue that is being discussed today in the Jewish community."

"Liberal Protestants and Catholics in the Northern cities similarly are asking: Is Jimmy Carter good for America?"

This brings into the open one of the previously submerged issues of the 1976 presidential campaign, not unlike "The Catholic issue" raised by the candidacy of John Kennedy in the election of 1960. It troubles

Kennedy then, as it troubles Carter personally now, but it was resolved in 1960 because Kennedy faced it publicly, and Carter, who appeared before the Newark, N.J., Jewish Educational Center this weekend, as Kennedy appeared before the Protestant preachers in Houston 16 years ago, is following the Kennedy example.

### The Issue

What is the issue? In personal terms it is that Carter, like Kennedy in 1960, is a comparative unknown, identified in the political struggle with all the ancient beliefs and prejudices of the faiths of their childhood. But there is a fundamental difference: Carter is a deeply religious man, and Kennedy wasn't.

Carter has a much more difficult problem. He is identified with many members of his church who have a long history of anti-Catholicism, anti-Semitism and anti-Communism. The Southern Baptists, like the Jews, the Catholics, the Mormons, the Christian Scientists, the Presbyterians, Anglicans and all other sects, have their fundamentalist and their modern dissenters, but for the moment, Carter, having given witness to his faith, is being charged with all the bigotry of the ancient prejudices of his clan.

Rabbi Tanenbaum, in his memorandum, defines the anxiety of the Jews, as he sees it, but also appeals for patience and understanding. He asks the Jews to look down into a religious rather than a political conflict.

### Main Problems

Ignorance and fear are the main problems, he suggested. "Most Northern Jews and Christians have no experience with evangelical Christians, and hence their perceptions on historical and literary images, which are overwhelmingly negative."

"Historically," he adds, "evangelical Christianity dominated American nationalism for the first 100 years of our country. In that evangelical empire, as Dr. Martin Marty called it, in order to be regarded as a patriotic American, you had to be an evangelical Christian. Neither Catholics, Jews, nor dissenting Protestants were allowed to vote or hold public office."

So one of the unanswered Yankee questions is whether a President Jimmy Carter would

help resurrect a mentality of second-class political status for non-evangelicals...

The Jews are not the only ones asking these questions about Carter. They happen to have some special questions about his views on the future of Israel—would a "twice-born" Christian, alluding to the importance of a "personal relationship" to Jesus Christ, really agree as president to the sovereignty of Israel over Jerusalem?

Obviously, this doesn't bother Abe Beame, the mayor of New York, and many other Jews who are supporting Carter for the presidency—particularly including many of the leaders of the Jewish community in Atlanta, who know Carter better and support him more enthusiastically than the doubting Jewish leaders of New York.

Still, it would probably not be wise to ignore or minimize this liberal opposition to Carter; and particularly the anxiety of the Jewish community about him. So far, he is winning against the main labor, political and intellectual forces of his party. He has overwhelmed them but not convinced them.

Maybe this is why Rabbi Tanenbaum was more cautious in his statement at the end. He didn't answer his own question: "Is Jimmy Carter good for the Jews?" Or the larger question: "Is Jimmy Carter good for America?" He merely suggested a little caution about imposing religious judgments on their political decisions.

"What most Northerners do not understand," he said, "is that there is today a pluralism of ideologies as well as social values among evangelists, as there is among Catholics and Jews. The traditions of religious liberty in America began, after all, with Roger Williams, a Baptist, as is Jimmy Carter."

"And there are new evangelicals who are committed to social justice as passionately as any Northerner. The point of this message is not to presume to tell you who to vote for, but to urge you to do your homework, and not vote on the basis of prejudice, mythologies and stereotypes."

## One Writer's Rhodesian Briefing

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—We now in Mr. Kissinger's testimony the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in which he explains the U.S. discovery of Rhodesia's recent trip abroad.

Here, briefly, is an account of what went before. When Rhodesians declared their independence of Britain in 1965, Britain was greatly angered, and as of the following year, members of a Security Council of the United Nations (to help in declaring an embargo on Rhodesia) that he cut, by the way, was not ended by the Conservative Government of Britain. Foreign spokesman Sir Alec Douglas-Home taking the position that Britain "don't tend to work. Anyway, the United States, in part, have Britain was being colluding in a matter of the Vietnam war, was along."

But, in short order, we were being asked to send money for chrome brought from the mines of the Rhodesia, mostly by slave labor; others were getting it for Rhodesia. The final blow came when we caught British ships in Rhodesia for the purpose of selling it to us at a high price. That was when the Rhodesians moved in with the South African Government, which that, present in the American Hemisphere, in order to prevent Rhodesia from becoming a free state, the State Department and Congress please to repeat the Byrd Amendment. It is still the books.

Now Mr. Kissinger's African, and we were at the end of the white government in Rhodesia has suddenly taken a high priority in U.S. policy. The most excited assessment of this new policy, said to have been President Ford at the prime was Sen. Jacob Javits. "There are some things more important than being elected president of the United States and this policy one of them."

It isn't obvious why Sen. Javits thinks it is more important to have a minority rule than a majority rule. He says that if you let Poland become a minority rule there, or any of 45 other African states, there is minority rule then, what makes the difference is there is a Cuban presence, African soil, then one word whether Cuba was emboldened the unbroken treatment of Cuba a few months earlier by a coup of U.S. congressmen including Jacob Javits.

### Hardly Enough

There may be a lot of people in the world, but hardly enough to buy the proposition that the United States only just discovered the horrors of minority rule from minority rule in Africa (four states included).

The rest of the world will not, quite plausibly, that it burns us is the Cuba factor. The rest of the world is aware that the Cubans, by the intervention, prompted the American colonists finally to take the sovereignty of Israel over Jerusalem. It is not obvious why Sen. Javits thinks it is more important to have a minority rule than a majority rule. He says that if you let Poland become a minority rule there, or any of 45 other African states, there is minority rule then, what makes the difference is there is a Cuban presence, African soil, then one word whether Cuba was emboldened the unbroken treatment of Cuba a few months earlier by a coup of U.S. congressmen including Jacob Javits.

Now it would appear, in plain, after the fall of Rhodesia, and Angola, that the U.S. of Rhodesia while rule was there is no assurance whatever that the rule that will place Ian Smith's will mean better life for African blacks, a tolerable life for Rhodesian whites. Kenya of Kenya of the few rulers who stuck by the word to protect the "minor rights of white men. In order to accomplish this, he acquired despotic powers for himself, that it might be said, paradoxically, that in order to insure the freedom of whites, he is away the freedom of blacks."

In Rhodesia, it is not in that a successor government, in withstanding the moderate nature of the men with whom Smith has dealt, is likely to follow the path of Mozambique-Angola. When the dust from all of this clears, there will all of Africa, like a mountain of a glistering target of Africa diplomacy, Soviet arms, American confusion.







# Debate on Economic Reform Between Rich, Poor Nations Becomes Process of History

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS (NYT)—Third World countries want a new international economic order and industrial countries of the West concede that some changes in economic structures may be necessary. All agree, however, that there is a need for greater stability, more predictability, and that the poor countries must be helped to help themselves.

For nearly a month, poor and comparatively rich countries, meeting at the fourth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Nairobi, wrestled with some of the immense problems of improving world economic conditions. Among the issues were Third-World demands for a common fund to regulate the prices of key commodity exports but, before adjourning, delegates were able to agree only on a call for a special conference to discuss the issue.

All this, many analysts say, is not a matter of a single conference but a process of history—a steep of events aimed at eventually reordering the destiny of scores of nations and billions of persons.

The process began in the 1960s when what was becoming known as the Third World of developing countries found that for a variety of reasons—the shrinkage of aid flow, rapidly increasing population, monetary turmoil, inflation in the West—the developing countries were not sharing in economic advances made elsewhere.

## Lesson Driven Home

Doubts about an economic order that seemed to ignore the aspirations of most of the world's population gave way to an open challenge in the 1970s, when Third-World countries discovered that their natural resources, on which richer countries depended for prosperity, were bargaining weapons.

The lesson was driven home in the winter of 1973-74, when oil-producing nations that were members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries quadrupled prices and imposed a selective embargo on the West.

Last fall, at a special session of the United Nations, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger took

note of the world's increasing economic interdependence and said that it was in the enlightened self-interest of the industrial nations to meet some Third-World demands.

He offered certain limited concessions—for instance, an enlarged compensatory financing program to make up shortfalls in the earnings of commodity producers when prices were low and more resources for both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund—that cleared the way for a dialogue rather than a confrontation between the rich and the poor countries.

That dialogue, formally begun in Paris in January, represents a negotiating phenomenon that most analysts believe will carry well into the final quarter of the 20th century.

## Little Accomplished

The conference on trade and development, the Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation, the World Food Council, OPEC, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Group of 77—these have supplied forums. Others will probably be created, with comparably confusing alphabet-soup or numerical designations.

The Group of 77, which now includes 35 additional nations, is the body that plans the strategy for the Third World. The group's opposite number is the OECD, whose membership includes 24 industrial democracies of Western Europe, North America and developed Asia.

The major countries on both sides, meeting at the Paris economic conference since January, have accomplished relatively little except to determine some of the things they want to talk about.

Unsettled, in Nairobi, and the OPEC oil ministers' meeting on the Indonesian island of Bali concentrated some of the issues.

Those two meetings are linked because producers and non-producers of oil in the Third World have formed an alliance to back demands for creation of more wealth and fairer sharing.

The Bali meeting, at which it was decided to continue OPEC's

nine-month freeze on petroleum prices for the present, again spotlighted oil as the main bargaining instrument. Although Third-World countries can cause some inconvenience with certain other commodities—bauxite and phosphates, whose prices have risen sharply—no other product has the uncomfortably far-reaching impact of oil on Western economies. Few other products are so concentrated in the Third World.

Industrial nations have reacted by working out a program of emergency oil-sharing in their new International Energy Agency, by trying to promote conservation and by spurring efforts to come up with alternative sources of energy to change the balance of forces in the market.

The Third World, recognizing that its solidarity might not always hold and that, over the long term, the West's strategy might work and Western dependence on oil might lessen, has been insisting on satisfaction now.

The developing countries' demands have been distilled over years of meetings of the Group of 77.

The main elements now are commodity-price stabilization at high levels, a generalized debt moratorium, transfers of technology, greater flows of aid to the poorest countries and more access to Western markets.

## Politically Unable

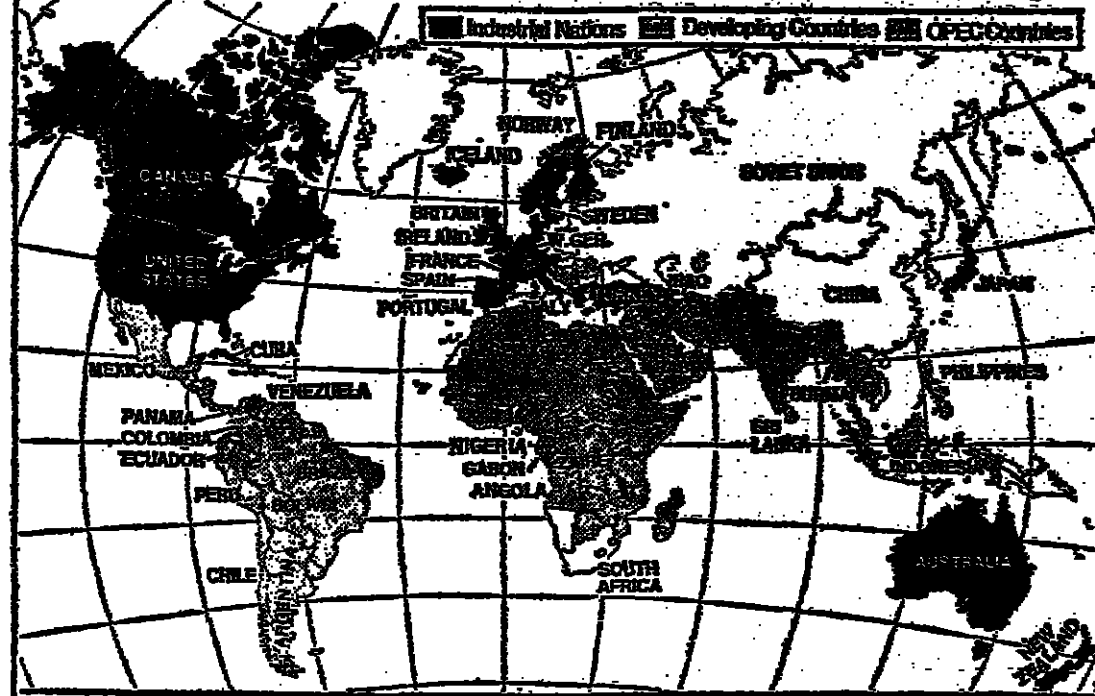
In the aftermath of the most serious postwar recession, with unemployment still relatively high, and in election years for the United States, West Germany, Japan and Italy and perhaps for Britain, the Western camp is politically unable to make major concessions, according to analysts.

The complexity of the issues makes movement additionally difficult. The dispute over commodities is one illustration.

The Group of 77 wants a common fund that would finance buffer stocks for a core group of 10 products—cocoa, copper, cotton, hard fibers, iron ore, jute, rubber, sugar, tea and tin. These buffer stocks, with production controls, would be used to stabilize prices at high levels.

The countries of the OECD

## Industrial Nations and Third World: An Economic Dialogue



### Principal Agencies Involved in Dialogue:

<b>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development</b> Membership—24 industrial countries Group of 77 Membership—112 developing countries. Plans strategy for third world U.N. Conference on Trade and Development Membership—153 industrial, developing and Communist countries Provides forum where developing countries may present their case to the industrial bloc. Conference on International Economic Cooperation Membership—49 developing countries and seven participants from industrial bloc, with one of these the European Common Market Provides forum for major representatives of industrial and developing countries	<b>Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries</b> Membership—13 countries that together produce two-thirds of world oil exports Has power to fix prices World Food Council Membership—36 industrial, developing and Communist countries Seeks world food security, reviews food-aid policies International Monetary Fund Membership—125 countries Makes loans to countries with balance-of-payments difficulties World Bank Membership—125 countries Makes loans and grants for development projects General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Membership—33 countries Manages international trade negotiations
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The New York Times

## Only a Reprieve for Miki Japan's 'Mr. Clean' Crushes a Revolt

By John Saar

TOKYO (WP)—The first squall has blown through, and a tenacious Takeo Miki remains Premier of Japan and headman of a major Liberal Democratic party. Although Mr. Miki narrowly survived a cloakroom plot to force his resignation, political analysts in Tokyo are asking for how long. And at what cost to the conservative forces which have held power for 30 years.

A minority leader in the LDP, Mr. Miki openly appealed for his support when a coalition of powerful rivals and party elders threatened to overthrow him. The tactic worked, and the challenger backed off last week under a torrent of public and media criticism. The attempted ouster was popularly seen as an attempt to remove the "Mr. Clean" of Japanese politics before he fulfilled his promise to name the guilty in the Lockheed scandal. The Premier was helped by a runaway LDP win in a by-election. That seemed to dispose of the idea that the party could not win this year's lower-house general election under his leadership. Yesterday a Matsushita Shimbun poll reported the Premier's popularity was up from 23 per cent last September to 51 per cent. Signaling his determination to stay in office, Mr. Miki yesterday accepted President Ford's invitation to the seven-nation summit meeting in Puerto Rico June 27-28.

Critics assert that Mr. Miki's mobilization of public opinion—unprecedented in postwar Japanese politics—has merely won him a stay of execution.

### Unstable Party

The LDP is reportedly unstable and unhappy under his rule. And there is talk now that he will be allowed to enter the party through the Lockheed revelations, expected this month, before stepping down in favor of Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda.

The open battling for power has further debilitated a party sinking in electoral popularity and ravaged by internal feuding. The struggle against Mr. Miki has been going on since the mass circulation newspapers, as a squall, seamy affair motivated by the naked ambition of the party chiefs and their anxiety to cover up the Lockheed investigation. Among many punishing and scornful editorial columns, one writer dubbed the party leadership "a gerontocracy." The title home: Mr. Miki himself is 68; his home: Mr. Miki himself is 68; his home: Mr. Miki himself is 68.

Although never cleared of scandal, wrongdoing, ex-Premier Kakuei Tanaka remains the most influential person in the party. The uninterupted rule of the party's success in guiding Japan's phenomenal economic recovery have bred complacency many believe. "They had no reason to remove Miki," said veteran political writer, "they went ahead with a blind jockeying for power. If it had a serious sense of impending crisis, they would not."

### Influential Ex-Premier

A Tokyo university professor growing disillusioned with politics and trouble asked for the parties. "Young people are looking for a new direction," he said. "They are looking for a new direction, a new direction, a new direction."

There is widespread resentment of what is perceived as a manner in which some 13 factions run the LDP through shifting alliances. Party reform has been a popular slogan but analysts say that while leaders like Mr. Miki echo the idea, they find the factions tightly intertwined. "They are looking for a new direction, a new direction, a new direction," said one analyst.

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The voting (in presidential primaries) is erratic this year because the voters are erratic. Mr. White said. "A lot of individuals are not voting. There is also the total turnout on political and government. A whole kind of revolt is there. Clearly, the search for new political institutions is going on in both parties. It has been going on for the last 10 to 15 years."

### Party Allegiance

The electorate's volatility was suggested in a recent national survey of voters conducted by The New York Times and CBS News. If the election were held between Mr. Ford and the Democratic challenger, former Gov. Jimmy Carter, 41 per cent of those who considered themselves Reagan Republicans said they would vote for Mr. Carter. In a Reagan-Carter contest, 22 per cent of those identifying themselves as Ford Republicans said they would defect to Mr. Carter.

Voter ambivalence about party allegiance poses greater risks to Republicans than Democrats. A survey last year for Republican state chairmen, selected only 18 per cent of the national electorate willing to commit themselves to the party, as against 43 per cent who regarded themselves as Democrats and 40 per cent as independents.

The Republican figure—lower than the 22 per cent recorded last month by the Gallup organization—was not markedly larger than the 13 per cent of the vote Gov. Wallace obtained as an independent candidate for president in 1968. It persuaded the right wing, as Mr. Vignone put it, that "if you take the White House away from the Republican party, the whole thing is going to collapse like a house of cards."

William Rusher, the publisher of National Review, said that because Republicans had not controlled Congress "since God was a child, I am assuming they would not win the presidency." Mr. Republican conservatives deserted the party to join the remnants of Gov. Wallace's independent movement.

## Support by Blacks Could Elect Carter

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The major reason that Jimmy Carter appears to be leading President Ford as the choice of the electorate at this point is Mr. Carter's overwhelming support among blacks.

This conclusion, drawn from the latest national political survey conducted by The New York Times and CBS News, suggests that the black vote would be pivotal if the election for president were held today between Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter. The Democratic former Georgia governor was chosen by blacks in the survey by more than 5 to 1.

The finding may seem ironic to some because the concerns of black citizens have not been a high priority of either major political party in recent years.

The Democrats can traditionally count on heavy majorities among blacks. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., was said to have received 87 per cent of the black vote in 1972. But Mr. Carter's lead this year is all the more significant because he seems to be retaining that strong black support, even though he is a white Southern politician, and because the white vote is so evenly divided.

### Courting Vote

The new survey's results suggest strongly—at least if the November election were to be held today—that the President and Mr. Carter would run about even among white voters, with Mr. Ford possibly edging out Mr. Carter by a slim margin. However, when blacks are added, they go overwhelmingly for Mr. Carter, giving him the victory by about 6 percentage points.

If these findings are reflected in Mr. Carter's private polls—as seems likely—they help explain why he so assiduously courted the black vote, and why he exerted so much effort to counter the adverse effects of his recent controversial comments about pre-

serving the "ethnic parity" of urban neighborhoods. The new results also indicate that Mr. Ford's position of former President Richard Nixon holds the potential of damaging him greatly if the Democrats choose to make an issue of it. The majority of those questioned—which included Republicans, Democrats and independents—said they opposed the pardon, and these people said they would prefer Mr. Carter by a heavy margin.

These results are tentative, because the issues and personalities will certainly be more sharply drawn once the Republicans and Democrats nominate their candidates and the race is squarely joined. Further, the two parties may not necessarily nominate Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter.

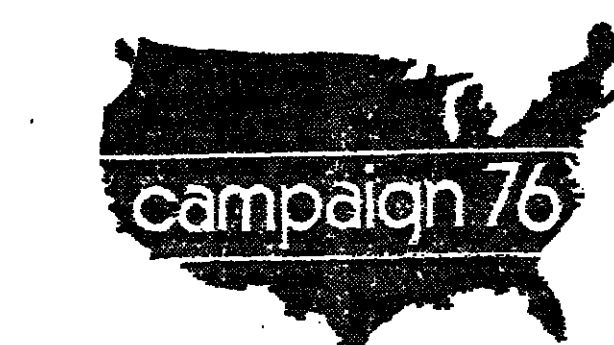
### White's Split

But if they do it seems possible to get some view about the potential shape that a Ford-Carter race would assume by asking voters to express their preference "if the presidential election were being held today." The Times-CBS News survey indicates that Mr. Carter would defeat Mr. Ford by about 46 to 49 per cent, and Ronald Reagan by an even larger margin, 48 to 36. Mr. Carter is the only Democrat who would overwhelm the President, according to the survey.

The Times-CBS figures closely resemble those reported by the Gallup Poll and other surveys. One of the most striking things to emerge from the hypothetical election results is the potential impact of blacks. The whites divided almost evenly, 43 to 49, with Mr. Ford holding the lead, but the blacks preferred the Georgian, 73 to 14. Even though blacks made up only 12 per cent of the sample, their preference was so lopsided that they gave Mr. Carter the overall edge over Mr. Ford, 46 to 49.

The findings underscore one of the most puzzling over phenomena of the 1976 primary campaign—the appeal of Mr. Carter, a white Southerner, to black voters all over the country. He has led among blacks in every primary; in Florida, he won more than 70 per cent of their votes.

Blacks normally vote heavily Democratic, and, given their complaints about the Ford administration's record on civil rights, there



seems little chance that Mr. Ford may move further to the right on civil rights, by exploiting the busing issue, to build up his white vote.

A problem for Mr. Carter could be to reduce the political apathy among blacks that usually results in low Election Day turnout. Four years ago, only 52.1 per cent of voting-age blacks went to the polls, as compared with 64.5 per cent of whites. This could well spell the difference in a close election.

The black vote is all the more important because it is heavily concentrated in the large industrial states with large blocs of votes in the Electoral College.

Some analysts have attributed President John Kennedy's victory over Mr. Nixon in 1960 to black voters.

The new survey suggests that the Democratic candidate this year will again win handily among blacks, but leaves open the question of whether they will vote in sufficient numbers to affect the outcome. Already some black leaders have complained that they are being ignored by the Democratic party and that blacks deserve more seats at the Democratic National Convention than they are getting.

### Nixon Pardon

The Times-CBS News survey notes that one issue that is likely to be a heavy liability for Mr. Ford is the Nixon pardon. In his race against Mr. Reagan, Mr. Ford suffers only slightly for the pardon because, the poll shows, nearly two-thirds of the Republicans approve of it.

But the sentiment is much different when the question is put to all voters. A majority disapproved of the pardon and among these voters Mr. Carter led by a 55-to-31 score. Those approving the pardon preferred Mr. Ford, but by a score of 49 to 40.

In other respects a Ford-Carter race would shape up like a traditional Republican-Democratic contest. Although Mr. Carter has been the preference of conservative Democrats in the primaries, he comes out as the liberal candidate in the survey.

Mr. Carter did very well among liberals, average among moderates

and less well among conservatives. The results for Mr. Ford were the converse.

Formal education and income also were correlated with choice, with the Republican doing best among the better educated and highly paid. Mr. Carter did particularly well among blue-collar workers and union members.

The survey suggests that the state of the economy will greatly help or damage Mr. Ford, depending on which way it turns. Among those satisfied with it, Mr. Ford was the preference, 58 to 34. Those dissatisfied chose Mr. Carter, 52 to 35.

### Jewish Voters Courted

NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT)—Mr. Carter has been fervently courting Jewish voters in the North and his suit seems to be paying off. Several Jewish leaders report a small, but definite, movement toward the former governor during recent weeks.

Considerable coolness remains. But political, religious and organizational leaders who are in touch with large numbers of Jews in the Northeast predict that Mr. Carter will receive a substantial majority of Jewish votes if he becomes the Democratic presidential nominee.

Mr. Carter has begun to advertise heavily in Jewish publications. He is meeting with Jewish leaders in each primary state and is sending Jewish supporters from the South to plead his case in the populous Jewish community of New York.

Some Jewish religious leaders have begun to warn Jews against harboring the same kind of religious bigotry that they themselves have been subjected to. Mr. Carter is a Southern Baptist. A long memorandum on that question was sent this weekend to about 800 Jewish leaders across the nation. It was written by Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, director of national inter-religious affairs for the American Jewish Committee in New York.

The memorandum says, "It is no more accurate nor responsible to lump together all evangelicals into one group than it is to generalize about 'the Jews' or 'the Catholics.'"

## Republican Party May Lose No Matter Who Wins in Nov.

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The Republican party, which by a margin has been proclaimed the winner of the 1976 third-party movement in the polls, is in a precarious position. They estimate that they have the knowledge, money and mechanisms to get a presidential ticket on the ballot in 40 or more states this year.

President Ford and Ronald Reagan are waging a toe-to-toe fight for the party's ultimate prize. At risk is the potential of a Rockefeller and former Treasury Secretary John Connally, switching to an unlikely third-party Reagan-Kennedy ticket, would give them a shot at the presidential nomination.

But Republicans of varying philosophical hues said in interviews during the last week that the nomination might not be worth winning. Some said that the party itself might be beyond repair.

Young progressives spoke dejectedly of the campaign as their "last hurrah" as Republicans. Activists, conservative pundits described specific contingency plans aimed at "destroying the Republican party" as a means to create a new major party. And campaign professionals beholden to neither ideological wing said they feared the party might do no more than "linger along as a cripple" for another decade before dying.

### Premature Fatality

The alarmists could well be wrong. Like fringe sects that wait atop mountains for the world to end, U.S. politicians have tended to read premature fatality into electoral calamity. Republicans survived 1964. Democrats are rebounding from 1972.

Yet what is ironic about this year, when they already have a Republican in the White House, is that many in the Grand Old Party are acting as if it were a wake before, rather than after, the nomination and election process has run its course.

"There's just no comparison with 1964," said a California veteran of that year's landslide Republican defeat. "Our party was viable then. The devastation in 1976 is likely to be far deeper than just a party being in a presidential campaign."

The potential for devastation is reflected in the attitudes of those at opposite fringes of the contest for the nomination. If the President wins at the

Kansas City convention, right-wing Republicans activists are ready to say, to join the remnants of George Wallace's 1968 third-party movement in a new, ideologically pure party. They estimate that they have the knowledge, money and mechanisms to get a presidential ticket on the ballot in 40 or more states this year.

### Disappearing Act

Should Mr. Reagan emerge as nominee, moderate Republicans said they were prepared to disfigure their disappearing act of a dozen years earlier, when they fled the presidential candidacy of Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

Some of what was said on either side of the Republican ideological divide was undoubtedly for effect, to try to help avert the nomination of the President or of the former California governor.

But the far right insists that its objective is not so much to win the election in November as to hasten the demise of the Republican party.

Conversely, moderate Republican leaders and officeholders in such states as Ohio, California and Illinois express concern that a Reagan nomination might be the death knell for all already endangered party.

Drive predictions are discounted by leaders of state republican organizations, particularly in the South, where the trend has been for Democratic conservatives to cross over to the Republican party in recent years.

Concern about disruption of the party in his state is "grossly exaggerated," said Ray Hutchinson, the Texas Republican chairman. "I don't see any deep scars," echoed Clarke Reed, the Mississippi leader, "if people keep their cool."

### Changed Climate

If others in the party are already doomayers, and remarkably open ones, it is because they say they sense that 1976 is not comparable to anything Republicans have undergone before. The closeness of the Republican nominating contest, said, 27 pres-

Jeff Smith



By William Ellington

st the Swiss franc.  
a 100-million-mark,  
sue of the Spanish  
d not sell very well

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IK (AP) — Weekly Over the  
ustrials giving the high, low

Sales in	Net
100s High	Last Chrgs

Sales in		Net		Change
100s	High Low Last	Chgs		
100s	High Low Last	Chgs		

By Thomas E. Mullaney  
NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT).—

Without denying the obvious

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## ton Market

	Sales in		Net	
	1965	High Low Last	Chr	
1974				

Year from the market's lows of late 1982, and the start of the resurgence in the economy.

	Sales in 1980s	High	Low	Last	Net Change
1980	100	100	100	100	0
1981	100	100	100	100	0
1982	100	100	100	100	0
1983	100	100	100	100	0
1984	100	100	100	100	0
1985	100	100	100	100	0
1986	100	100	100	100	0
1987	100	100	100	100	0
1988	100	100	100	100	0
1989	100	100	100	100	0
1990	100	100	100	100	0
1991	100	100	100	100	0
1992	100	100	100	100	0
1993	100	100	100	100	0
1994	100	100	100	100	0
1995	100	100	100	100	0
1996	100	100	100	100	0
1997	100	100	100	100	0
1998	100	100	100	100	0
1999	100	100	100	100	0
2000	100	100	100	100	0
2001	100	100	100	100	0
2002	100	100	100	100	0
2003	100	100	100	100	0
2004	100	100	100	100	0
2005	100	100	100	100	0
2006	100	100	100	100	0
2007	100	100	100	100	0
2008	100	100	100	100	0
2009	100	100	100	100	0
2010	100	100	100	100	0
2011	100	100	100	100	0
2012	100	100	100	100	0
2013	100	100	100	100	0
2014	100	100	100	100	0
2015	100	100	100	100	0
2016	100	100	100	100	0
2017	100	100	100	100	0
2018	100	100	100	100	0
2019	100	100	100	100	0
2020	100	100	100	100	0
2021	100	100	100	100	0
2022	100	100	100	100	0
2023	100	100	100	100	0
2024	100	100	100	100	0
2025	100	100	100	100	0
2026	100	100	100	100	0
2027	100	100	100	100	0
2028	100	100	100	100	0
2029	100	100	100	100	0
2030	100	100	100	100	0
2031	100	100	100	100	0
2032	100	100	100	100	0
2033	100	100	100	100	0
2034	100	100	100	100	0
2035	100	100	100	100	0
2036	100	100	100	100	0
2037	100	100	100	100	0
2038	100	100	100	100	0
2039	100	100	100	100	0
2040	100	100	100	100	0
2041	100	100	100	100	0
2042	100	100	100	100	0
2043	100	100	100	100	0
2044	100	100	100	100	0
2045	100	100	100	100	0
2046	100	100	1		

**NEW YORK, June 6 (NYT).—**The New York Stock Exchange closed Friday on a discordant note—Citicorp's announcement of a quarter-point increase in the prime lending rate to 7.25 per cent.

argue that the still-big rise this year from the market's lows of late 1974 has already discounted much of the resurgence in the economy.

Sales in Net  
100s High Low Last Ch'ge

	Sales in			Net			Sales in			Ne
	100s	High	Low	Last	Chge		100s	High	Low	Last Ch

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



## Chicago Options Table

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<b><u>ACROSS</u></b>		44 Sea-lane hazards	18 Returns, as a pigeon
1 Lost in delight	46 African country	19 Nitwit	24 Birds' class
5 Reproach	47 Palm tree	24 Birds' class	25 English novelist
10 Box	49 Water bird	26 Drunken revel	27 Smoothly polite
14 Ailment	50 Hunter	28 ——— cases	30 Deck
15 Send money	53 Bonnie and Clyde, e.g.	30 Deck	31 Record
16 Roman measure	57 Ratcheted cry	32 "Do not ———"	32 "Do not ———"
17 Give a lick and a promise	58 Western city	33 Pitching infractions	36 Sharpen
20 Michigan canals	59 Big birds	37 Japanese statesman	39 European city
21 ———'s earl	60 Split	40 Sailing vessel: Var.	42 Sea bird
22 Tissue	61 French port	43 Behaved	46 Dixie fare
23 One who specifies	62 Impudent	47 Copycat	48 Blow one's top
25 Moslem beauty		49 Italian family	51 Asian river
27 ——— Seas	<b><u>DOWN</u></b>	52 Foot to put forward	54 Record
28 Complain	1 Rooters' sounds	55 Capek classic	56 Twilled fabric
29 Ash product	2 Exchange premium		
32 Blends	3 Pinpoint		
33 Boat for Cleo	4 Hand holiday		
34 Crusta peak	5 German port		
35 Blockheads	6 Operetta composer		
36 "St. Louis Blues" composer	7 Eastern prince		
37 Traffic sign	8 Russian plane		
38 Roman 56	9 Biblical verb ending		
39 State	10 Great		
40 African fight site for All	7 Dry spell		
41 Private room	12 Kind of room		
42 Black	13 Destroy: Var.		
43 Succeed			

C F			C F				
ALGAREVE	20	66	CLEAR	MADRID	22	73	Clear
AMSTERDAM	21	78	Clear	MILAN	22	72	Clear
ANAKRA	22	72	Clear	MONTREAL	24	78	Sunny
ANTWERP	22	73	Clear	MOSCOW	24	75	Clear
BEIJING	23	82	Cloudy	NICOMICH	17	63	Clear
BERGLOVE	13	53	Rain	NEW YORK	14	57	Showers
BIRMINGHAM	21	70	Clear	OSLO	21	70	Clear
BRESCIA	21	70	Clear	OSLO	14	57	Showers
BUCHAREST	21	71	Unavailable	PARIS	22	73	Clear
CAIRO	20	68	Clear	PRAGUE	21	70	Clear
CASABLANCA	20	68	Clear	ROME	22	73	Clear
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Cloudy	ST. LOUIS	14	57	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	17	67	Rain
DUBLIN	21	70	Clear	TOKYO	21	72	Clear
EDINBURGH	19	66	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	22	73	Clear
GENOVA	18	64	Overcast	TININ	18	64	Cloudy
GUANGZHOU	21	71	Clear	VIENNA	19	66	Cloudy
HONG KONG	17	61	Clear	WASHINGTON	21	72	Cloudy
IRRAWADDI	14	57	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21	72	Sunny
JAKARTA	21	70	Clear	ZURICH	17	63	Clear
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Clear				
LONDON	21	71	Clear				
LONDON	21	71	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	21	71	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. - 63.5  
as 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Closing Prices June 4, 1976	
Conv	10.97 1/2
Equit	9.31 1/2
Govt	12.23 1/2

[illegible]

11


**UNSCRAMBLE**  
Unscramble these four Jumbles,  
one letter to each square, to  
form four ordinary words.

**DAPAT**


**MALFE**


**SPIVLE**


**LEMWID**

THE GOOD-BYES CAN'T  
BE SAID UNTIL  
THEY'RE PARTED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's

Jumble: **HIKER LINEN THRESH BUTLER**

Answer: Troubled the not-so-young actress — **HER LINES**

**By Robert I.**

White Headband	Black Headband	White Headband
1 P-OB4	P-KN3	18 N-B
2 P-OB4	B-N2	18 K-R1
3 P-KN3	N-KB3	20 N-KN1
4 B-N2	O-O	21 R-Rch
5 N-B3	P-Q4	22 P-K3
6 P-P	N-P	23 R-N3
7 O-O	N-OB5	24 R-B3ch
8 Q-R4	N-N3	25 N-K2
9 Q-R4	P-B3	26 P-N3
10 P-B3	P-B3	27 K-K3
11 P-Q4	P-N4	28 KN1
12 B-P	P-B	29 KN1
13 N-P	P-KR3	30 K-N2
14 B-Pch	B-B	31 K-K2
15 P-B3	O-O	32 K-B
16 P-O	R-B2	33 N-B3
17 Q-Q1	R-K1	34 K-B3

100-443887-100

**HERNANDEZ/WHITE**

On the other hand, BxP was hardly a sacrifice, for even though emerged with three for a piece with 15 N doubled pawns resulting 15 ... QxQ: 16 Pxd him an inferior ending.

Nevertheless, Rogoff experienced problems in illustrating how to win principally because the white center pawns restrict the mobility of the knights after 22 P-K3. However, eliminating the pawns 22 ... R-KN1; 23 KxR would have put the black knights to a hard task of coping with white pawns on both sides. Rogoff's excellent strategy was to give both his knights a rook and pawn. 23 N/5xRP; 23 RxN; 24 K0 N, accepting a material deficit for the sake of allowing his rook to use its superiority in an end position with pawns on wings.

Hernandez's 38 N-Q4ch  
ed irrevocably to E  
coming out ahead in m  
after 41 Rxf2 b  
Alternative 38 N-Q4ch,  
9 N-B3, R-KN5; 40 E-  
-N1; 41 N-Q4, R-QB6  
-R4, R-B6; 43 E-B3.  
was equally lost, since  
black king cannot be  
vented from reaching  
After Rogoff's 49  
RR7, the imminent ad  
of the QRE would have  
Hernandez his knight,  
compelling the Cuban  
r's resignation.

## ENGLISH OPENING

White	Black	White	Black	White
Hernandez	Rogoff	Hernandez	Rogoff	Hernandez
1 P-QB4	P-KN3	18 N-B2	R-N5	35 K-K3
2 N-QB3	P-N2	18 K-R1	R-N5	36 K-B3
3 P-K3	P-K3	19 P-KN1	K-B3	37 K-B3
4 B-N2	O-O	21 R-Rch	K-E2	38 N-N7ch
5 N-B3	P-Q4	22 P-K3	N-N5	39 NcP
6 PcP	NcP	23 R-N3	N-O6	40 N-B4
7 O-O	N-QB3	24 R-R3ch	K-K3	41 K-B2
8 O-R4	N-N3	25 N-N3	N-C4	42 K-C3ch
9 N-B3	P-K3	26 N-N3	N-B3	43 K-C4
10 R-R3	P-K3	27 N-N3	N-RN5	44 K-Q4
11 P-Q4	P-N4	28 K-N1	N/xcBP	45 N-E4
12 BcP	PcB	29 K-N1	N-R	46 P-K4
13 NcP	P-K3	30 KcP	K-K3	47 P-K3
14 NcP	B-B3	31 P-Q4	P-Q4	48 P-K5ch
15 N-B3	P-K3	32 KcP	KcP	49 P-K5ch
16 P-Q4	R-B2	33 N-B3	K-K3	50 resigns
17 Q-R Q1	R-K1	34 K-B2	K-Q3	







